

THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE;

AND

Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

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No. 578.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1828.

PRICE 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay. By the late Reginald Heber, D.D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1826. J. Murray.

THIS work having been already justly and eloquently recommended to the public by the *Quarterly Review*, which, from circumstances, had access to an earlier copy than we could look for, our task of introducing it is rendered comparatively light; for we agree entirely with the Editor of that widely read Journal: the lack in our libraries of books relative to India (the most extraordinary Province in the world's history) is astonishing; the quality of the greater number that have been produced is deteriorated by the fact of their having been written by persons who went so young to the East, as to have lost the perceptions which render accounts of foreign countries most valuable; and the jealousy of the natives has prevented that full development which might have been expected from the nature and extent of the intercourse. But Bishop Heber, in age, in intelligence, in previous acquirements, and in character, was well fitted to overcome most of these difficulties, and to see India with a new, observant, and philosophical eye. And it is this which has made the volumes before us so precious. The mass of interesting matter which they contain; the ease of their style; and the fresh, unstudied outpourings of the highly cultivated mind, which they display throughout, are, indeed, rare charms in our book-making age. All that we have to do is to avoid, as much as we can, the repetition of quotations which have run from the *Quarterly* through so many other channels of public information, as to be already familiar to the generality of readers. At all events, this week, our examples shall be short; and as the extracts in the *Quarterly* are principally from the (first half of the) first volume, we shall make our briefer choice from the second, and from that portion of it which relates to the Rajpoots.

At the palace of Jyepoor (says the author in his Journal) "we were shewn five or six elephants in training for a fight. Each was separately kept in a small paved court, with a little litter, but very dirty. They were all what is called 'must,' that is, fed on stimulating substances to make them furious; and all shewed in their eyes, their gaping mouths, and the constant motion of their trunks, signs of fever and restlessness. Their mohouts seemed to approach them with great caution; and on hearing a step, they turned round as far as their chains would allow, and lashed fiercely with their trunks. I was moved and disgusted at the sight of so noble creatures thus maddened and diseased by the absurd cruelty of man, in order that they might for his diversion inflict fresh pain and injuries on each other. Two of them were very large, and all sleek and corpulent."

At the presentation to the Nawab, "some

dancing-girls came in, whose performances differed in no respect from those which I had seen at Bullunghur. Some very common-looking shawls, a turban, necklace, &c. were now brought in as presents from the Rannee to me, which were followed by two horses and an elephant, of which she also requested my acceptance. I looked round on Colonel Raper in some embarrassment, which he relieved by telling me that all was done according to rule, and that I should not be much the richer, nor the Rannee the poorer, for what passed that day. I of course, however, expressed my thanks to the Mouchtar in as good Hindoostanee as I was able. Mutual wishes were expressed for health, happiness, and a continuance of friendship between the company and the court of Jyepoor; and after embracing all the ministers a second time, we took our leave, mounted our elephants, and returned to the residency, the Rannee's presents going in procession before us. Of these presents it appeared that the elephant was lame, and so vicious that few people ventured to go near him. One of the horses was a very pretty black, but he also turned out as lame as a cat; while the other horse was in poor condition, and at least, as my people declared, thirty years old. Colonel Raper said, however, that these animals would do more than cover the fees which it would be proper to pay the Rannee's servants, and which the Company, according to the usual practice, would discharge for me. In fact the native powers understand perfectly well that presents of any great value are, on these occasions, thrown away. They have it published in the 'Achbars,' or native newspapers, that such or such a distinguished personage came to pay his respects at the court of Jyepoor, and that the Rannee testified her pleasure at his arrival, by the gift of an elephant, two beautiful horses, and two trays of ornaments and shawls; and thus the ends are answered of making known the rank of the visitant, of setting forth the Rannee's liberality, and above all, of hinting to her subjects and neighbours the good terms she is on with the British government. But all these objects they are, of course, glad to obtain at as slight an expense as possible.

"The Rajas of Jyepoor were for a long time the most wealthy and powerful of all the Rajpoot states. Their territory is still the largest, and their revenue used to be reckoned at a crore of rupees (at the present rate of exchange, less than a million pounds sterling) annually." The Mahratta conquests have reduced them greatly.

At Umeer, the ancient capital, the Bishop, among other sights, visited the temple. "I went," he says, "through a dark low arch into a small court, where, to my surprise, the first object which met my eyes was a pool of blood on the pavement, by which a naked man stood with a bloody sword in his hand. The scenes through which we had passed were so romantic, that my fancy had almost been wound up to expect an adventure, and I felt, I confess, for an instant my hand instinctively clench more firmly a heavy Hindoostanee whip

I had with me, the but-end of which would, as a last resource, have been no despicable weapon. The guide, however, at the same instant, cautioned me against treading in the blood, and told me that a goat was sacrificed here every morning. In fact, a second glance shewed me the headless body of the poor animal lying before the steps of a small shrine, apparently of Kali. The brahmin was officiating and tinkling his bell; but it was plain to see, from the embarrassment of our guide, that we had intruded at an unlucky moment, and we therefore merely cast our eyes round the court, without going nearer to the altar and its mysteries. The guide told us, in our way back, that the tradition was, that, in ancient times, a man was sacrificed here every day; that the custom had been laid aside till Jye Singh had a frightful dream, in which the destroying power appeared to him, and asked him why his image was suffered to be dry? The Raja, afraid to disobey, and reluctant to fulfil the requisition to its ancient extent of horror, took counsel, and substituted a goat for the human victim, with which the

Dark goddess of the azure flood,
Whose robes are wet with infant tears,
Scull-chapel wearer, whom the blood
Of man delights three thousand years,

was graciously pleased to be contented. * *

"In the course of our homeward ride, Colonel Raper told me that he had had unpleasant news from the palace. The Rannee, the night before, without trial, or without so much as assigning a reason, murdered one of her female attendants, — a woman who bore a fair character, was possessed of considerable wealth, and believed, till lately, to stand high in her mistress's confidence and good graces. Her wealth was supposed to be her only crime. A great alarm had in consequence been excited in the zennana and in the city; and eight other women, chiefly wives and concubines of the late Raja, believed themselves also marked out for destruction. This atrocity had been perpetrated by the Rannee's own order and in her presence; but Colonel Raper said, if the Mouchtar had been himself any thing but a mere ruffian, he would never allow such practices to go on, nor would such an order have been executed had he been a likely person to resent it. With this story on my mind, it was with any thing rather than a pleasurable sensation, that I received in the course of the morning a present of fruit, sweetmeats, and flowers, with the Ma-joe's best wishes for my safe journey, her assurance that her people had arranged every thing for my comfort on the road, and her hope that our friendship might long continue! I sent back my grateful acknowledgments, which was no more than her due, for the kindness and hospitality she had shewn me, and an assurance of my prayers, though I did not add, for her amendment. I found to-day that her attentions had not been confined to me personally, but that she had sent an excellent dinner of sweetmeats, ghee, rice, kid, flour, and other Hindoostanee dainties,

sufficient, as they told me, for 100 men, to be divided amongst my servants and escort."

The death of a Soubahdar, who led his escort, is related in the beautifully simple way which lends a grace to every thing in these volumes; and the Bishop proceeds to make some general remarks on the Rajpoots.

"I was prepared to expect a much greater simplicity and homeliness of manner in the Rajpoots and tribes of central India, than in those who had been subjects of the Mogul empire, and, even at the court of Jyepoor, I was struck with the absence of that sort of polish which had been apparent at Lucknow and Delhi. The Hindoos seem every where, when left to themselves and under their own sovereigns, a people of simple tastes and tempers, inclined to frugality, and indifferent to show and form. The subjects of even the greatest Maharatta prince sit down without scruple in his presence; and no trace is to be found in their conversation of those adulatory terms which the Mussulmans introduced into the northern and eastern provinces. Europeans, too, are very little known here; and I heard the children continually calling out to us as we passed through the villages, 'Feringee, ne Feringee!' It was whimsical, however, and in apparent contrast with this plainness of speech, that the term 'Maharaja,' or sovereign, is applied by them to almost every superior."

At Hirsowlee, "we were amused by the sight of a splendid nuptial procession, on account of the betrothal of the son of a neighbouring Raja to the daughter of a Thakoor. The little boy passed on an elephant, with a long array of kettle-drums, trumpets, and standards before him, as well as a very handsome palanquin, in which two brothers, still younger than himself, were conveyed. In his passage through the streets of the town, fire-works were let off at intervals, and all the roofs of the houses, as well as the ramparts of the fort, were covered with spectators. The townspeople were very civil in securing us a good place, and seemed pleased with the interest which I felt in the show, and with my wishing the little bridegroom 'good luck.' They told me that he was to be taken for that evening to the house of his new father-in-law, where the ceremony of affiancing took place; but that he and the little girl were to remain for some years with their respective parents, when the second and real marriage would be celebrated."

"A 'Bhat' or bard came to ask a gratuity. I desired him first to give a specimen of his art; on which he repeated some lines of so pure Hindoo, that I could make out little or nothing except 'Bhadrinath,' 'Ducun,' and other words expressive of immense extent, and of the different parts of the compass: the poetry was in praise of the vast conquests of the British. He only repeated a very few lines, and seemed unwilling to go on; on which one of the bystanders, a Dik peon, reproached him for his idleness, and rattled off twenty lines of the same language in high style and with much animation, as a sort of challenge to an Ameebeen contest. He spoke so rapidly, that I caught even less of his meaning than of the bard's before; but the measure struck me as very nearly approaching to the hexameter. The bard rejoined with considerable vehemence; and I perceived that, like the correspondent contests of the shepherds in Theocritus and Virgil, the present trial of skill would soon degenerate into a scolding match, and therefore dismissed both parties (according to the good old custom of Daphnis and other similar arbiters) giving each a small gratuity. The Bhats

are a sacred order all through Rajpootana. Their race was especially created by Mahadeo, for the purpose of guarding his sacred bull; but they lost this honourable office through their cowardice. The god had a pet lion also; and as the favourite animals were kept in the same apartment, the bull was eaten almost every day, in spite of all the noise which the Bhats could make; greatly to the grief of Siva, and to the increase of his trouble, since he had to create a new bull in the room of every one which fell a victim to the ferocity of his companion. Under these circumstances, the deity formed a new race of men, the Charuns, of equal piety and tuneful powers, but more courageous than the Bhats, and made them the wardens of his menagerie. The Bhats, however, still retained their functions of singing the praises of gods and heroes; and, as the hereditary guardians of history and pedigree, are held in higher estimation than even the brahmins themselves among the haughty and fierce nobles of Rajpootana. In the yet wilder districts to the south-west, the more warlike Charun, however, take their place in popular reverence. A few years back, it was usual for merchants or travellers going through Malwah and Guzerat, to hire a Charun to protect them; and the sanctity of his name was generally sufficient. If robbers appeared, he stepped forwards, waving his long white garments, and denouncing, in verse, infamy and disgrace on all who should injure travellers under the protection of the holy minstrel of Siva. If this failed, he stabbed himself with his dagger, generally in the left arm, declaring that his blood was on their heads; and if all failed, he was bound in honour to stab himself to the heart—a catastrophe of which there was little danger, since the violent death of such a person was enough to devote the whole land to barrenness, and all who occasioned it to an everlasting abode in Padalon. The Bhats protect nobody; but to kill or beat one of them would be regarded as very disgraceful and ill-omened; and presuming on this immunity, and on the importance attached to that sort of renown which it confers, they are said often to extort money from their wealthy neighbours by promises of spreading their great name, and threats of making them infamous and even of blasting their prospects. A wealthy merchant in Indore, some years since, had a quarrel with one of these men, who made a clay image, which he called after the merchant's name, and daily in the bazar and in the different temples addressed it with bitter and reproachful language, intermixed with the most frightful curses which an angry poet could invent. There was no redress; and the merchant, though a man of great power and influence at court, was advised to bribe him into silence; this he refused to do, and the matter went on for several months, till a number of the merchant's friends subscribed a considerable sum, of which, with much submission and joined hands, they entreated the Bhat to accept. 'Alas!' was his answer, 'why was not this done before? Had I been conciliated in time, your friend might yet have prospered. But now, though I shall be silent henceforth, I have already said too much against him; and when did the imprecations of a bard, so long persisted in, fall to the ground unaccomplished? The merchant, as it happened, was really overtaken by some severe calamities; and the popular faith in the powers of the minstrel character is now more than ever confirmed."

With these very imperfect examples, taken almost without choice from some thirty pages,

all equally delightful (for in truth the reading of this Journal is fascinating), we leave Bishop Heber's volumes to the public taste.

Mount Calvary, &c., written in Cornish (as it may be conjectured) some Centuries past; interpreted, in the English Tongue, in the Year 1682, by John Keigwin, Gent. Edited by Davies Gilbert, Esq., &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 98. London, Nichols and Son; and Simpkin and Marshall: Truro, Tregonning: Penzance, Vigurs.

The Creation of the World, with Noah's Flood; written in Cornish in 1611, by William Jordan; with a Translation by J. Keigwin, &c. Edited by Davies Gilbert, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 237. Same Publishers.

THESE volumes, for which we are indebted to the public spirit of the President of the Royal Society, are particularly valuable as preservers of the ancient, and now almost extinct, language of Cornwall. The first presents us with, apparently, a very ancient and comparatively pure dialect of the Celtic or Gaelic; for it is very sparingly mixed with Saxon or Danish terms: the last seems to be a translation into Cornish, of the assigned date, 1611, the idiom consequently much more recent, and the admixture of Saxon words far greater. Specimens of the ancient and modern Cornish are also added to this volume.

But though we cannot pass referring to these publications for their merits on etymological and lexicographical grounds, it is not our purpose to enter into any disquisition on the subject of the language in which they are written. *Tau Tavas* (be silent, Tongue) is now too applicable to that language, to render it expedient for us to make it or ourselves *Tavas Tavas*;† and we shall rather proceed to examine what is curious in these poems as compositions of antiquity, and examples of the rude manner in which the thoughts of our ancestors were expressed.

Mount Calvary is, perhaps, too sacred a theme for the sort of illustration which we intend; and we shall, therefore, with regard to that poem, simply quote two or three verses, to shew how the sufferings of Christ were exaggerated and minutely dwelt upon, in order to excite the compassion of the people, and build their adoration on their sympathies.

"In trethe avel tus fol garlont spem a ve dythygys
Ha dre haga husill ol war y ben ave gorris
May tho squardis a dro of y ben y oys a scollis
Hag in o feet luhus lot gans an dreyn a ve tellys.
Gans den scyntyll a wothye me a glewas leverell
An arlont y denne war y ben gans kynmys nell
Ma leh an dreyn ha cropyne then neuppyon dre an tell
Henno payn a vear bytze see Christ ow cthewell.

* A Mr. W. Scawen, who wrote soon after the Restoration, has (among others) the following singular remarks on the Cornish of this MS.—"For the pronunciation, the Cornish is not to be gutturally pronounced as the Welsh for the most part is, nor mutteringly as the Armorick, nor whiningly as the Irish (which two latter qualities seem to have been contracted from their servitudes), but must be lively and manly spoken, like other primitive tongues. 2. For the innocency of it, what is most remarkable is, that it hath a most excellent defective qualification in it peculiar to itself; for whereas all other tongues abound in execrable oaths, the old Cornish have none at all, not so much as reproachful terms. The word that comes nearest to an oath with them is, *Ardeir*, *Arelaree*, which is *Mary, Mary*, spoken by way of wonder. The next good defective qualification is, that there are no great titles in it, which nutricule Tyrannidis. 3. For the wisdom, Proverbs (which contain usually the wisdom of a nation) they have had, but we cannot find them in any great plenty. Yet some there are worthy observing." We add two—

"Cows nebus, cows de, hada veth cowas arta.
Speak little, speak well, and well will be spoken again.
Nyn ges goon heb lagas, na kel hebbs scovren.
There is no down without eye, nor hedge without ear."

† To call one *Tavas Tavas*, or Tongue Tongue, is a great reproach in Cornish.

Among them, like men foolish, a garland of thorns was
 And by their counsel all on his head it was put,
 Y^e was torn all ab^o his head, his blood was split,
 And in it quickly many holes with y^e prickles were holed.
 By a man learned that knew, I heard say,
 Y^e garland they drew on his head with so much strength,
 Y^e came y^e prickles and grasped to y^e brains through
 y^e holes.
 This was payn of much pity was Christ feeling.

Yn venyn da a welas delio Jesus dystrypjis
 Pytet mear askemeris rag y vos mar veyll dygtis
 Yn queth tek hy a dryllas a dro thotho desympys
 His warnys hy an quathas rag gwythe na vey stervys
 A woman good saw so Jesus stripped,
 Pity much took her because he was so vilely used,
 A cloth fayr she wrapped ab^o him immediately,
 And on him shee kept it to hinder that not he took cold."

But the story of the *Creation* is more replete with phraseology, which, from the nature of the subject, admits of a lighter mood in treating of its singularities. Of its author, William Jordan, we are sorry to say, that nothing can now be ascertained, except that he lived at Helston. He must have been a clever fellow (for we will not boggle at a letter); and his solemn drama, in the style of the Old Morality, is not unworthy of being compared with the incomparable opera of Punch Review in our last *Gazette*. Indeed, in some points, we consider the Cornish to possess advantages over the Italian drama: but it is difficult to determine, where such excellence prevails in each. We must trust to our analysis for further light.

Act I. comprehends the creation and the fall of the angels. The Omnipotent has gone to create the earth; and Lucifer immediately sets up the standard of revolts in heaven.

"Lucifer. But, I say, all angels of heaven,
 Hearken to me now;
 Believe that I am a prince strong,
 And also to you very affectionate,
 Small and great.
 Lucifer is my name;
 My companions are this,
 Noble in heaven here:
 You know well this.

"That I am better than the Father,
 I am the lathorn of heaven, I wist,
 Like to fire shining,
 More refulgent than the Trinity:
 This you bear me witness of.
 "That I am a prince most glorious,
 All with gold glittering
 I am, without doubt in the case,
 More refulgent than the sun bright,
 You may together see
 "That I am certainly at all times.

"I command on every side
 All that is in heaven to worship me.
 Angels all, you have heard.
 What say you to me now?
 Thus am I not a great pullet?
 Answer all, every one,—
 You know what I am."

This address, which, very likely, suggested many sublime images to Milton, is received nearly in the same way as in that old blind schoolmaster's *Paradise Lost*: some angels side with the speaker, and others oppose him.

"Michael, prince of chivalry,
 And the angels of the nine orders,"

are commanded to

"Drive the rebels quickly
 Below the earth with maids and boys,
 To hell, an ugly dwelling;
 There dwelling in pains
 And great wallings at all times,
 In very certainty for ever."

The mention of "maids and boys" before the creation of the world, is a sort of Homeric nod; but we must not be too particular. Let us go to Act II., which embraces the said creation and the fall of man. Adam's first exclamation on seeing Eve is a curiosity: it runs thus:—

"It is a common expression in Cornwall to call a great man, a great *polat*; perhaps from *pol*, a head, or top."

"A. A. A. my good Lord,
 Woman she shall be named;
 Of my body was she made,
 Eve, of a rib thou wert made,
 Wherefore thou art blessed."

A stage direction leads us to Adam's next speech:—"Let fishes of all sorts, birds, and beasts, as oxen, kyne, sheep, and such like, appear;" and our general parent thus performs his task:

"I will name them cow and bull;
 All the cattle feeding;
 Their names let them take.
 Horse and mare, and ass,
 Dog, and cat, and rats,
 Divers kinds of serpents.
 I will give names to the fishes,
 To breame, gurnards, congers,
 I will reckon them distinct."

Upon this the editor very quaintly observes: "I doubt there is something wanting here, none of the birds being named." There seems indeed to be more extensive omissions; but, perhaps, all was kept right and full by the accompaniment of the stage directions, which order "a fine serpent made with a virgin's face, and yellow hair on her head. Let the serpent appear, and also geese and hens."

Lucifer again appears, and tells us—

"I have had a cruel fall
 To the pit of hell out of heaven."

And this he is resolved to revenge on the new creation. He soliloquises, speaking against the man:

"All in his body so very seemly,
 I cannot bear this.
 Envious I am against him,
 I will devise some gin
 To deceive him if I can.

He is appointed
 Warden over all Paradise;
 At this I am grieved
 To see him exalted,
 And I brought to low estate.

To this there is made
 A woman, is named Eve,
 Fashioned from his rib was she,
 Marvellous fair above every thing,
 But her wit is but brittle.

I will, if I can,
 Seek some way to tempt her,
 As I am a subtle fellow.
 Now this Adam is lordling
 Like a duke in Paradise;
 And I a sneaker here."

This soliloquy is very like one of Punch's; and we evidently see that Lucifer was the earliest Don Juan. He describes the serpent into which he proposes to enter.

"It is wondrous faced,
 To a fair virgin very like.
 Subtle it is with this,
 Beyond beast or worm in the world;
 Into this I will enter,
 And this worm to Paradise,
 I will go without fail.
 Since she knows not to speak one jot,
 I will rule her as I will;
 And before I go from thence,
 To Adam and to Eve
 I will do some mischief.
 Torpan, a Devil. Do in this manner, I thee pray,
 As thou art a wily devil,
 Without doubt in the case.
 If thou dost this, honoured
 Thou shalt be for ever,
 And chief ruler over us."

Thus encouraged, he enters into the serpent, and pays (unconsciously, we suspect) a fine compliment to the fair sex.

"My voice is all changed,
 Like to a maiden in coquet;
 I shall not be discovered
 That there is in *me* falsehood;
 Subtle enough for Eve I am, I believe."

The serpent is now "singing in the tree," and Eve approaches: their dialogue is somewhat long, and we can only give tastes of its quality.

"Serpent. Good it falls, doubt no danger
 Upon my honesty, good woman;

"Either an emblem of, or in reality the first good woman: and notwithstanding that, the origin of all ill!"

Otherwise I should work deceit,
 And should sin a very great sin,
 And I ought to be well punished.
 Eve. You have said the truth, good man,
 This would be an ugly thing;
 There is in me longing great
 To know what thing it is.

In a short time your errand tell me, I pray."

The deceiver piques her curiosity, and she most earnestly desires to know how she is to reach the promised bounties.

"In that it would be seen plainly
 That I should rule very gaily,
 And be stately like a goddess.
 I pray thee, tell me how?
 I can hold no longer;
 I shall surely faint,
 Except thou tell it to me
 By and by.

Woman's wit is brittle,
 And I am not over subtle;
 Tell me, before you stop,
 I pray thee, the news."

This most woman-like longing for "rule very gaily," and "to be stately like a goddess," is exactly the temper to which the Devil wished to bring poor Eve; and he communicates his secret of the forbidden fruit. The conversation is extremely characteristic.

"Serpent. Be silent, be silent, Eve, be not a fool!
 Thou wilt not hearken to thy good;
 I will for this that thou shalt howl,
 My counsel if thou dost deny.

I am not contented with thee.
 If I did not thee love,
 I would not counsel thee

To have a bargain so great made.
 Eve. If I could find out this to be true,
 I would follow thy desire,

Because thou dost come from heaven.
 Serpent. You have spoken true, good woman,
 No need to thee there is to mistrust;
 From Heaven came none but good men;
 I am one of that very sort.
 Give you a part to your husband,
 Or the voyage is not worth the while.

Eve. I will not be so greedy
 To keep all myself;
 Adam surely above every thing
 I do love, or God forbid,

To keep without his share.
 Serpent. I will reach the bough,
 Take the fruit from it.

Eve. I will most certainly,
 I can no longer forbear,
 But I must taste of it.

Serpent. Never take any doubt,
 Thou mayest be very merry,
 With thy eyes abroad
 Thou wilt see every thing here:

Doubt not this,
 Eve, I have told it thee.

If I did not love thee,
 I would not for any thing
 So high to have thee exalted,
 Eve. Much thanks to thee, sir,
 In giving me counsel so stout,
 To thee I will hearken,
 And, by God, there is to me no doubt
 To taste this same apple."

In persuading honest Adam to eat a bit, his dear spouse tells him, "it will turn to him to profit more than a thousand pounds!" and thus tempted, it is no wonder that he should yield. But the taste is bitter, and the evil is immediately detected: he exclaims—

"Ah! out, out upon thee, Eve,
 I may curse it;
 Fallen are we to a great mischief,
 And by thee for taking it.
 This was an ugly bargain,
 Eve, I do tell thee;
 Little enough will be the gain,
 When that with thee is cast up the account:
 Cursed be thy stomach."

To this she replies scoffingly and menacingly:

"Ay, thou art a wise man.
 Thou wilt not hearken unto me;
 If I have not my desire,
 Never will I be seen here;
 I shall be ashamed to be once seen.
 The angel that was in the tree
 Spoke to me plain words,
 And I believe them.
 Sir, in few words,
 Taste thou part of the apple,
 Or my love thou shalt lose.
 See, take this fair apple,
 Or surely between thee and thy wife,
 The love shall utterly fail,
 If thou wilt not eat of it."

And here we are ashamed to copy the most ungallant note, which no less an authority than the President of the Royal Society has appended to this passage. "How well (says he) do her daughters imitate her to this day—and her sons, Adam!"

It is well that no women are admitted to be *Fellows* of the R. S.; if they were, we doubt much that the President would be able to stand out the year's honour to which he was only so lately elected. He had much better eat his apple and hold his tongue. But we continue the development of the Drama. Adam, in his lament, asks—

"Who shall bring me some clothes?"

And the archangel Michael, "in heaven," answers—

"Adam, here are clothes, and for Eve, to cover you!
Make haste, let them be worn.
Make haste through the door,
For here you cannot dwell."

This regular ejection* concludes the second act; and the third shows us the birth of Cain and Abel, the murder of the latter, the banishment of Cain, and the birth of Seth. Eve's apology for her transgression is capital in its (feminine) way.

"I knew not what I did,
So many fair words it told me;
Hereby, on my soul,
I supposed it an angel of heaven
Was sent to me.
Sir, although I were hanged,
His flattering was so glorious,
I knew not how to do otherwise,
By my loyal truth."

Adam, however, (again Homer nods,) curses the hour when he was *born*; and his melting help-mate tenderly confesses—

"This hall is not Paradise; ah! it is not, Adam,
It is not!
Changed it is; there were flowers, and fair fruits
By our side.
Thereon when I look,
Changed is our life now,
Alas! by hearkening to that woe."

The incidents now follow rapidly: Abel and Cain are bidden by Adam to offer their sacrifices; the former of beasts, and the latter of the fruits of the earth. Abel declares he will make his oblation faithfully; and the real character of Cain comes out in the following rejoinder:—

"To burn will not I
The corn, nor the fruits, seriously;
Peace, Abel, thou art a dolehead,
I will gather briars and thorns,
And dry cow-dung, to burn without regret,
And will make a great cloud of smoke."

We are afraid that many an equally false offering has since been made by his descendants professing better things; but we are not drawing morals. Abel endeavours to persuade him to a more pious course; for which he is told to "be hanged," as a "frothy fool;" and his brother in his rage proceeds:

"For striving surely against me,
I will strike thee, rogue, rascal,
That thou fall to thy backside.
Take this, thou villainous weed, on thy jaw with
the bone of the jaw."

To comprehend this last line, we must quote

* Previous to this, the stage direction is—"Let Lucifer come out of the serpent (the serpent remaining in the tree), and let him creep on his belly to hell." His speech at the time is:

"I will begin to creep
And slide upon the ground alone.
To my own shape within me
You see me here turned,
A bad pullet and great,
But I may be glad;
The church's Adam and Eve
To hell shall come to me,
And their issue for ever."

the direction: "Let a jaw-bone be ready. Abel is stricken with a jaw-bone, and dieth."

We do not wish to dwell on this tragical part of the scene. Cain is banished, and on setting out makes a tolerable bull for that early period of the world:

"I will, before I stop, go from hence;"

and so he does, never repenting of the fatal act he had committed, but always speaking most disrespectfully of his murdered brother, as thus:

"Art thou dead, thou hoarse churl?
I will not be controlled,
He is now rid out of the world;
I would he were hid
In some hole of the hedge.
The fellow would burn
Our corn in earnest.
I could not bear this.
To God there is no want at all
To have our goods,
I know that.
My father, although he be angry
When he hear the news
That he is killed; me he loves; I shall not
be seized at all.
See where he is cast
Into the ditch, to be rotten.
To me is no grief at all in the world,
By my hand though he be slain,
As I am a rough dealer."

Rough enough! Even when his wife Calmana reproaches him with the deed, he answers—

"Tittle, tattle, the wind of a cat;
There is no sorrow to me yet,
On account of this same act;"

and is quite angry at being brought into so much trouble "for killing Abel the Jolt-head"! !

The fourth act contains the deaths of Cain and Adam. Cain is shot by Lamech, one of his own descendants, and, as he lets us into the secret himself, "a worse man" than his grand-sire. His confessions to this effect are whimsical enough—

"And sure I am the first
That ever yet had two wives.
And maidens in sufficient plenty
There are to me, I am not dainty.
I can find them when I will,
Nor do I spare of them.
In any wise one that is handsome.
But I am wondrous troubled,
Scarce do I see one glimpse;
What the devil shall be done?
I know not on my soul,
Nor yet can I find help.
The pleasure that is to me in the world
Is with the bow to shoot."

And accordingly he does shoot Cain, who is partially concealed in a bush, and who, being all covered with hair, from living in the woods like a beast, he mistakes for "a bullock," a lion," or a great "he-goat." The directions are—"When Cain is stricken, let blood appear, and let him tumble: Lamech cometh to him, and fighteth him;" which we dare say was extremely interesting and edifying to audiences centuries ago. Lamech, to augment the pathetic, slays the servant who persuaded him to shoot.

"For this thou shalt be slain,
Thou false foul thief;
Struck out are thy brains.
Servant. Out, alas! I am dead,
And my head broken very cruelly,
You see it."

This "You see it" occurs often; and was no doubt addressed to the spectators, that they might be satisfied of the exact performance of every important incident. The Don Juanism of this scene also is worthy of note.

"1st Devil. Here is Cain the villain dead,
Let us come to fetch him away to pains,
And the homicide Lamech with him.
2d Devil. Come, thou accursed soul,
Thy brother thou didst kill,
Abel, who was a just man."

In fire thou shalt burn,
And this same homicide surely
In hell, you wicked fowls.
1st Devil. In this pit you shall dwell
With me on the lower side,
And shall burn in heat of fire."

Adam's death is not so horrible. Finding his hour approach, he despatches Seth to Paradise. "There he vieweth all things, and seeth two trees, and in the one tree sitteth Mary the Virgin, and in her arms lying her son Jesus, in the top of the Tree of Life; and in the other tree the Serpent caused Eve to eat the apple." An angel bids him take three kernels from an apple of the Tree of Life, and when his father dies to put one in his mouth and one in each nostril; promising that at the end of 5,500 years a tree shall spring from them, out of which Adam shall distil the *oil of mercy*, be relieved from limbo or purgatory, and admitted into heaven. Of this limbo the description is singular.

"1st Devil. Companions, be you ready,
Ye devils every one;
Adam is dead;
Come to fetch him away to the kitchen.
To the deep pit on the lower side.
Lucifer. No, no, we must not do so,
It is otherwise ordained for him;
In limbo, on the higher side,
There he shall dwell;
So it is ordained by the Father.
Thou dost know, in our hell
There are mansions without a lie;
Some there are of the devils
That came out of heaven bright
With me, bearing great rule.
Of the churl Adam, the dwelling
Shall be on the higher side,
In one of these cloisters.
Where he shall not one jot rejoice,
But in great darkness there.
And the greatest pain shall have
His son Cayne; in great pains
He shall dwell to eternity;
There he is on the lower side,
In a deep pit burning.
2d Devil. Wherefore shall not the churl Adam
In the like manner be tormented?
I will make the crooked horses
To be more hardly imprisoned,
If I can once reach him, because he broke
the commandment.
Lucifer. I will tell thee the cause;
Although Adam did a very great sin,
He found for it sharp sorrow;
And God to him did remit
His displeasure and his great anger;
But in this manner did not Cain act."

Of the fifth act, and the doings of Enoch, Noah, Tubal-Cain, &c. &c. we have only room to say that it is as remarkable a specimen of the feelings of the age when this Drama was written, and the manner of expressing them, as the four preceding. Both volumes we consider to be extremely curious, and worthy of attention: we are not acquainted with any thing precisely like them in any portion of ancient literature.

Researches into the Causes, Nature, and Treatment of the more prevalent Diseases of India, and of Warm Climates generally; illustrated with Cases, Post Mortem Examinations, and numerous Coloured Engravings of Morbid Structures. By James Annesley, Esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment, &c. &c. Vol. I. 4to. London, 1828. Longman and Co.

THIS is undoubtedly the most splendid work which has ever issued from the medical press of this country, and reflects uncommon credit on the zeal, talents, and industry of its author. We are pleased at observing that it is brought out under the liberal patronage of the Court of Directors of the India Company. By such act, this eminent body will most essentially promote the knowledge of their medical officers in India, and consequently the interests of the European community generally in that part of

the globe. They will also contribute materially to the advancement of medical science in this country and throughout the enlightened world; for whatever tends to advance one branch of professional knowledge reflects light upon its other departments also. Besides, it should be recollected that the diseases of warm climates very nearly approximate to those of cold countries during warm seasons and during occasional atmospheric vicissitudes, and only differ from them in subordinate circumstances, which are fully elucidated in the work now before us. Hence the nature and treatment of intertropical diseases should engage the attention of the professional part of the community of this country in a very marked manner; and the more so, when the number of invalids continually returning from our numerous colonies, and subject to these diseases, is taken into consideration.

Mr. Annesley is already favourably known to the medical profession by his masterly delineation of the nature and treatment of the epidemic cholera, and by his Sketches of Indian diseases generally. In his present undertaking he enters more in detail upon the consideration of the most prevalent and fatal maladies of India and warm climates generally; and inquires, with great intelligence and powers of research, into their causes, their nature, and the modes of treatment necessary to their cure. How far he has been prepared for the present magnificent work by an extensive and diversified experience, and by a close investigation of the nature of disease in its various relations, may be inferred from the following extract from his preface:—

"During the greater part of twenty-five years' practice, in which his opportunities of acquiring professional experience were unusually extensive, over almost every part of India,—under all circumstances and situations of intertropical service,—in charge of large general hospitals at fixed stations,—in field hospitals on actual service,—in regimental hospitals, moving over various countries, and through different climates,—amongst Europeans as well as natives,—and among men, women, and children, in all classes of the community, public and private—the author has taken notes of the symptoms, progress, and treatment, of the diseases which came under his superintendence. These notes were regularly preserved, and arranged, with suitable indices appended to them, for the convenience of reference; so that he could readily refer, when occasion required, to the daily and hourly reports of the state and treatment of any individual case under his charge, at any period from 1811 to 1824. The author considered these reports valuable, inasmuch as they furnished a faithful and copious history of the numerous cases which came before him, particularly those which presented features of interest, and in which the effects of particular remedies were tried, or certain modes of treatment pursued. He also presumed to think, that the value of these cases was not diminished by the circumstances of their having chiefly occurred in public hospitals of which he had the charge, and of their progress having been attentively watched, and some of them treated, by well-educated and intelligent medical officers who served under him at the time. Nor will their interest, he trusts, be impaired by their containing observations on the state of the patient, the nature of the disease, and the treatment adopted, noted at the bed-side of the patient, and at the time the impressions were first made upon his mind. In India, the me-

dical practitioner has every possible opportunity of investigating disease by *post mortem* examinations, and of connecting the symptoms and treatment with those morbid changes which take place in its course. To this subject the author has always paid especial attention: but the great difficulty of describing morbid structures, and the impossibility of preserving the natural appearances in the way morbid preparations are usually made, led him to cause drawings to be executed of the more interesting and remarkable changes produced upon the internal organs by the diseases he was called upon to treat. Circumstances placed in his power the means of accomplishing this object, and he fully availed himself of them. *Post mortem* examinations necessarily take place in warm climates soon after death, and before the capillary circulation in the internal organs has undergone that change which is experienced after a few hours, or before the blood has returned from the minute arteries into the venous trunks. Thus, the warmth of the climate has indirectly enabled him, it may be presumed, to give a more correct delineation of the appearance of diseased structure than could otherwise have been obtained. The knowledge unfolded by this circumstance induced him to follow up the indications to which it pointed; and as an early examination of the subject of disease after death appeared necessary to accurate ideas as to the more minute changes and finer shades of disorder, impressed upon the different internal viscera during life, it was never neglected when it could be practised with propriety."

The author's exposition of the causes, nature, and treatment of the diseases which came before him, in the very extensive and diversified field in which he has laboured so long and so successfully, is philosophical, systematic, and eminently luminous. He first gives a sketch of the functions of those organs which generally suffer after migration from a cold to a warm climate, in order that the reader may the better comprehend the manner in which the causes of disease operate upon them, as well as the nature of the maladies which the causes produce. This forms the first or preliminary part into which he divides his work. We should be doing our readers, as well as the author, injustice, if we were to pass without notice the following interesting and philosophical observations:—

"The diseases of warm climates are also those of temperate countries during very hot seasons, more particularly in situations the nature of which approaches to that generally observable within the tropics; they are, in short, the prevalent diseases of other climates rendered more intense by more powerful causes, and these more continued in their action, and much more prolonged, and hence their effects become more marked than elsewhere. From this it is apparent, that the practitioner in temperate regions, if he wish to extend his knowledge of disease generally, or if he even be desirous of becoming acquainted with the forms which disorders assume at particular seasons, which are occasionally coming around, should not overlook the study of those derangements because they are more frequently met with within the tropics, and because they have received the too limited appellation of intertropical diseases. That these derangements of the human frame are more frequently met with in warm climates, and less so in temperate countries, is merely the result of the general order of nature as regards the animal economy, and the human economy more parti-

cularly. The finer shades of conformation and constitution, it should be further remarked, are such as to adapt man to the circumstances and vicissitudes of the country in which Providence has ordained him to exist. This conformation is chiefly the result of the influences which have continued to operate on the parents; and the effect at last becomes conformable with the general character of the causes producing it. The European is constituted in a manner the best suited to the climate which he inhabits; and a similar conformation of the system of man to the circumstances of the country, may be traced in every part of the globe. When, however, man migrates from the climate which contributed to generate the peculiarities of his frame, to one which is remarkably different from that to which he is assimilated, then disorders of various kinds and grades may be expected. Those organs which changes and peculiarities of climate chiefly affect, soon become deranged in their functions; and when they continue disordered for any time, additional disease is generated in many of the other organs of the frame, especially in those which are more intimately allied in function to them. What is here inferred, *a priori*, is evident in practice, particularly upon an intimate view of the succession of the phenomena of disease. But the climate, and the circumstances more intimately connected with the climate and the soil, or vicissitudes of temperature and of season, are not to be considered as the sole causes of disorder, for diseased actions proceed not always from these; and when they do apparently derive their origin from thence, other causes frequently co-operate with them in producing the effect. The modes of living, the diet and regimen of the individual, whose frame and constitution are unassimilated to the country, are generally as fertile causes of disease as those which relate to the climate, inasmuch as they are but ill adapted to the nature of the change which he has experienced, and to the peculiarities of his system, under the circumstances in which he has been recently placed; and these latter combine with the former class of causes in producing diseases which, but for this combination, might have never been occasioned. The individual who is, as it were, transplanted from the air and soil from which he has been, in a measure, formed, and in which he has longer vegetated; into those with respect to which he is quite an exotic,—instead of adopting the diet and regimen suited to the new circumstances into which he is placed, more generally pursues both the one and the other, according as the custom of those around him, or his own morbid appetites, seduce him. Although continually operated upon by causes, of whose influence his system is the more susceptible, the more recently he has undergone the change; although even the air which he breathes tends, at the same time that it animates, to modify his constitution to the new circumstances in which it is placed, and to generate disease in the process of transformation which is being affected; yet he more generally lives on as if he were entirely independent both of it and of the substances which he receives into his stomach; and, instead of adapting, in some degree, his diet and regimen to the climate in which he is placed, he is seduced by the sensations of his palate and his pleasures, which, when indulged in, occasion that condition of the system which, if not amounting to actual disease, is generally productive of it, under the most favourable circumstances of climate; and more especially during warm states of the at-

mosphere, and when it is loaded by moisture, terrestrial effluvia, and other causes of disorder."

The accurate views of the operations of nature, and the scientific spirit displayed in the above well-written passage, will be appreciated by every professional and well-informed reader, and be an earnest of the treasures, in a medical and scientific point of view, which the work contains.

In the chapter upon the functions of the organs which generally suffer after change of residence from a cold to a warm climate, the operations of the liver have assigned to them, as may be expected, a very conspicuous place. And here the author supports the views previously promulgated by Dr. Copland, that the office of the liver is not limited to the secretion of bile, but that it also performs an assimilating function upon the chyle conveyed into the blood which circulates through it. As this opinion seems to be the result of observation and experience, and is interesting, not only to our medical, but also to a great proportion of our general readers, we shall adduce Mr. Annesley's concluding remarks respecting it.

"Viewing, therefore, the blood carried into the liver by the vena portæ as containing a considerable portion of absorbed materials, some of them of a more or less heterogeneous description, others of them more or less animalised,—facts sufficiently proved by observation and experiment,—it cannot be considered as stretching the inference beyond what the laws of the animal economy seem to warrant, if we conclude that these materials are assimilated with the blood during their circulation in the liver, and that, in addition to secretion, this organ performs an assimilating function. Notwithstanding the importance, to the pathologist and practitioner, of ascertaining, as far as is in his power, the real extent of function which the liver performs, it seems to have been utterly neglected. This has been owing to the belief, which was long entertained, as to the absorption of the chyle and other materials from the digestive canal. This function being long supposed to reside in the lacteals alone, and it being considered that the only route by which fluids of any description could reach the blood from the stomach and intestines, was by the thoracic duct, the lungs were considered as the only assimilating organ, and no part of this latter operation was imputed to the liver, although every consideration derived from its situation and comparative anatomy seemed to point to it as an important instrument of the process. Dr. Copland, in his *Physiological Notes* already referred to, is the only writer with whom we are acquainted who has considered this subject in its proper light. He states that, 'It seems most probable, reasoning from the facts ascertained respecting absorption, that the blood which circulates in the vena portæ being that which is possessed of the venous characters in the highest degree, and which, moreover, has a considerable portion of new materials,—the products of digestion and absorption,—poured into it before it reaches the liver, undergoes there those changes which are necessary to a perfect assimilation of these materials, and to the future offices which the blood itself has to perform in the animal economy; and that, in the course of, or in addition to, these changes, the blood of the vena portæ has certain of its elements eliminated from it, the elimination of which is requisite, not only to the accomplishment of these changes, but also to the production of the secretion which per-

forms certain important offices in the process of digestion."

Passing by numerous parts of great interest to the professional and purely scientific part of the community, we arrive at the author's exposition of "the causes chiefly productive of diseases in warm climates, particularly in India." This very long chapter, which is divided into several sections, will be read with great interest and satisfaction by all who have been in warm countries, and particularly by those destined to visit them. He enters upon the consideration "of those causes of disease in hot climates which proceed from the situation, soil, and vegetation of a country," with the following spirited exordium:—

"Of all the numerous causes of disease to which the human species is liable in warm climates, those which are now about to be considered are the most important; and they will require from us an investigation full in proportion to the extent and variety of the effects which they produce. When the obvious and intimate relations subsisting between the earth's surface and human species, for whom its beauties and its deformities are destined by Providence,—between man and the soil on which he moves, the productions of the earth which surround and feed him, and the air which he is constantly inhaling into his body,—the conditions of these agents, as far as they can be recognised by sensible properties, or inferred from their manifest effects, become matters of immense interest in medical science, and of surpassing importance, in philosophical, civil, and political points of view. The conditions of the atmosphere resulting from the states of, and the changes taking place within and upon, the soil covering the torrid and temperate zones of the globe, are not only the chief and immediate sources, on the one hand, of the strength and perfection of the mental and corporeal constitution of man; and, on the other, of the diseases which harass him, stunting his physical and moral growth, or sweeping him from amongst living animals, of which he is the head and master; but are also the most productive, although the more remote causes of national character—of advancement in all the arts, sciences, and refinements of life in some countries, and of moral and physical debasement in others. In one, their beneficent operation may be traced in the freedom, prosperity, and greatness of its inhabitants; in another, their noxious influences are manifest in the degenerate and debased condition of the species, whose wants, habits, enjoyments, and desires, seldom surpass those of the higher animals. In short, the constitutions of the atmosphere derived from soil and situation, according to their nature, are not only the productive sources of disease, but also the chief spring of the perfection of the human frame, and of its degeneracy—the influential causes of the various degrees of human science presented to us in the different kingdoms of the world—of the freedom and greatness of nations, and of their enlaved and degraded conditions—of the rise and downfall of empires. They should equally interest the scientific physician, the philosopher, the enlightened legislator, and the arbiters of the fates of nations."

We have at present stated enough to shew the scope and interest of this most splendid work—a work, the execution of which, although printed in the first style of the art by Moyes, and illustrated by the first Engraver of diseased structures in this country, is greatly surpassed by the value of the materials of which it is

composed: it is indeed an excellent system of medicine for the intertropical practitioner, luminously arranged, and rich in pathological facts and therapeutical precepts, illustrated in the most candid and able manner.

A Selection of Popular National Airs, with Symphonies and Accompaniments. No. VI. By H. R. Bishop. The Words by Thomas Moore, Esq. London, 1828. J. Power.

THIS pleasing publication attracts us by a double title—Poetry and Music. For the present, though Mr. Bishop has performed his part very much to our taste and gratification, we shall confine ourselves to the literary division. There are eleven simple, and two harmonized airs in this Number,—Old English, Italian, Spanish, Florentine, Indian, French, Austrian, and Hindostanee. They are consequently as various as they are delightful; and to enable our readers to feel how entirely they are both, we make the following selection. The first is to an old English tune; and the middle verse observable for one of the author's happy similes.

"Hope comes again, to this heart long a stranger—
Once more she sings me her flattering strain;
But hush, gentle siren, for ah there's less danger
In still suffering on, than in hoping again.
Long, long in sorrow too deep for repining,
Gloomy, but tranquil, this bosom hath lain;
And joy coming now, like a sudden light shining
O'er eyelids long darken'd, would bring me pain.
Fly, then, ye visions, that hope would shed o'er me—
Lost to the future, my sole chance of rest
Now lies, not in dreaming of bliss that's before me,
But, ah, in forgetting how once I was blest!"

Our second specimen is Indian, and also includes a pretty and natural simile.

"Like one, who doom'd o'er distant seas
His weary path to measure,
When home, at length, with far-riding breeze,
He brings the far-sought treasure,
His ship, in sight of shore, goes down—
That shore to which he hasted—
And all the wealth he thought his own
Is o'er the waters wasted.
Like him, this heart, through many a track
Of toil and sorrow straying,
One hope alone brought fondly back,
Its toll and grief repaying.
Like him, alas! I see that ray
Of hope before me perish,
And one dark minute sweep away
What took whole years to cherish."

Our next is a tender ditty, and the softened despair well expressed: the music is French.

"Fear not that, while around thee,
Life's varied blessings pour,
One sigh of hers shall wound thee,
Whose smile thou seekst no more.
No, dead and cold for ever,
Let our past love remain;
Once gone, its spirit never
Shall haunt thy rest again.
Fear not that, while around thee,
Life's varied blessings pour,
One sigh of hers shall wound thee,
Whose smile now charms no more.
May the new ties that bind thee,
Far sweeter, happier prove,
Nor e'er of me remind thee,
But by their truth and love.
Think how, asleep or waking,
Thy image haunts me yet;
But how this heart is breaking,
For thy own peace forget.
Fear not," &c.

The two concluding songs, the first French and the last Italian, are given as a contrast of original thoughts, in a graver tone, with the playfulness of "How shall I woo?"—and before inserting them, we have only to notice, that two designs, engraved from Stothard, add to the popular attractions of this popular Selection, which will soon adorn every drawing and music-room in the empire.

"If thou wouldst have thy charms enchant our eyes,
First win our hearts, for there thine empire lies:
Beauty in vain would mount a heartless throne—
Her right divine is given by Love alone.

What would the rose, with all her pride, be worth,
Were there no sun to call her brightness forth?
Maidens unloved, like flowers in darkness thrown,
Wait but that light which comes from Love alone.
Fair as thy charms in yonder glass appear,
Ah, trust them not, they'll fade from year to year:
Wouldst thou still have them shine as first they shone,
Go fix thy mirror in Love's eyes alone."

"If I speak to thee in Friendship's name,
Thou thinkest I talk too coldly;
If I mention Love's devoted flame,
Thou sayst I speak too boldly.
Between these two unequal fires,
Why doom me thus to hover?
I'm a friend if such thy heart requires,
If more thou seekst, a lover.
Which shall it be?
How shall I woo?
Fair one, choose between the two.
Though the wings of Love will brightly play,
When first he comes to woo thee;
There's a chance that he may fly away
As fast as he flies to thee:
While Friendship, though on foot she come,
No rights of fancy trying,
Will therefore oft be found at home,
When Love abroad is flying.
Which shall it be?
How shall I woo?
Dear one, choose between the two.
But if neither feeling suits thy heart,
Let's see (to please thee) whether
We may not learn some precious art
To mix their charms together—
One feeling still more sweet to form
From two so sweet already—
A Friendship that, like Love, is warm,
A Love, like Friendship, steady.
Thus let it be,
Thus let me woo;
Dearest, thus we'll join the two."

Plan, Sections, and Elevations, of an Abattoir at Paris; with Considerations for their adoption in London. By James Hakewill, Architect. 4to. pp. 11. London, 1828. Carpenter and Son; Hurst and Chance; and the Author.

No one can have resided in this vast metropolis for any length of time without having had his attention frequently and painfully called to the various and crying evils that attend upon the mode in which our markets are supplied with animal food. From the entrance of the unhappy beasts into the suburbs of the town, to the display of the meat on the butchers' stalls, the whole system requires revision and amendment. The removal, however, of Smithfield market, and the erection of extensive slaughter-houses in situations suitable to their purpose, are two of the prominent measures which it seems indispensable to adopt.

"They manage these matters better in France." Mr. Hakewill gives the following account, translated from Bruyère, their director, of the Abattoirs of Paris:—

"The name of butchery is generally given to establishments where many butchers slaughter the animals intended for consumption, prepare the meat, and expose it for sale. With the ancients, the slaughter-house and the place of sale were separate. This separation likewise exists in some large modern cities, where they designate the former as the Abattoir, or slaughter-house, and the latter as the butcher's shop. In ancient Rome they had formed, for the purchase and sale of oxen, companies or colleges of butchers, who confided to their substitutes the care of slaughtering the animals, and of preparing them for the use of the public. These butchers, at first spread over different parts of the town, were afterwards collected in one quarter, where other provisions were sold. Under the reign of Nero the great market or butchery was one of the most magnificent ornaments of the city; and the memory of it has been transmitted to posterity by a medal. The police of the Romans extended to Gaul,

and particularly to Paris, where, from time immemorial, there existed a company, composed of a certain number of families, charged with the purchase of beasts and the sale of their meat. Meat being, after bread, the first article of necessary consumption, it is most important for the health of the public that the cattle should be in a healthy state when brought to the slaughter-house; that the meat should be prepared with great cleanliness and nicety, and that it should be exposed in a pure and proper state for sale. To the attainment of all these objects, an active superintendence is required, which can only be exercised in vast public establishments. Governments that have been desirous of preserving the health of their cities, have placed the butcheries at their extremities. An order of Charles IX., of the 15th of February, 1567, had consecrated this principle with us. In some places they have been placed in vast enclosures adorned with fountains, to ensure freshness and cleanliness; but in other places, where, nevertheless, the police is very active, and in other respects good, the butcheries are situated in narrow and ill-aired streets, and the meat often approaches to putridity before it is delivered to the purchaser. Public Abattoirs may be regarded, not solely with respect to the safety and health of the inhabitants of a city, but as a means of preparing more easily divers animal substances useful in the arts and manufactures. The manufactures of glue, size, Prussian blue, neat's-foot oil, &c. &c., are extremely advantageous, and can only be carried on in cities which supply in large quantities the necessary ingredients. Paris offered, till lately, in many much-frequented streets, the spectacle of slaughtering-houses and melting-houses joined to the shops of retail butchers. Streams of blood and heaps of offal infected the air and offended every sense. The continual passage of animals impeded the general circulation of the city; and the oxen, often over-heated by severe driving, escaped from their conductors, spreading terror and distraction around them. These very serious inconveniences had for a long time excited the solicitude of the administration. Several companies of capitalists, who felt this state of things, obtained plans for Abattoirs, and offered to charge themselves with the execution. At length, by a decree of the 9th of February, 1810, five public Abattoirs were ordered to be erected at the expense of the city of Paris. Five architects were charged with their execution, and met under the order of the minister of the interior in commission; at the head of which was the vice-president of the Council of Buildings, and to which the secretary of the same council and M. Combault, a master butcher, were added. In the first sitting of the 14th October, 1810, the commissioners adopted a programme (prospectus). This programme was the work of M. Combault, whose long experience was confidently relied upon. M. Gauché, one of the architects named by the minister, was charged with the formation of the first plans, as well as the general arrangements, conformable to the prospectus, and intended to accompany it. He acquitted himself as might be expected from his deserved reputation. These plans comprehended all the buildings which should compose a public Abattoir. Their disposition, from which very little deviation has been made, is largely traced; all the buildings were isolated, and surrounded by wide streets and squares; and it may be truly said, that in that respect nothing was omitted that could be desirable. In other respects, it seems that the prospectus,

although drawn up by one of the trade, carries the mark of an individual opinion. One may believe that there existed an after-thought, and that it was contemplated as possible, that a company might be charged with the general speculation. This idea (if it existed) was contrary to the promise made to the butchers to allow them to enjoy in the public Abattoirs the same liberty as in their private establishments; and it might have influenced some of their dispositions. On the other side, the butchers, whose habits and interests were apparently opposed to the new establishments appeared to avoid taking any part in the proposed arrangements, hoping that their completion, which demanded a considerable expenditure, would never arrive. The situations were, however, fixed upon, the ground purchased, and one of the Abattoirs, that of Montmartre, was already begun, when, in January 1811, I was appointed to the direction of them. The five Abattoirs of Paris are placed:—

Abattoir du Roule.—At the extremity of the Rue de Miroménil, near the Barrière of Montceaux.

de Villejuif.—Boulevard de l'Hôpital, near the Barrière d'Italie.

de Grenelle.—Place de Breteuil, at the junction of the avenues of l'Ecole Militaire and the Invalids.

de Menilmontant.—Between the Rue des Amandiers and de Menilmontant.

de Montmartre.—At the upper extremity of the Rue Rochecouart, near the barrière of the same name.

"The size of these Abattoirs has been calculated for the wants of the quarters they are destined to serve. Those of Roule, and Villejuif, which are nearly alike, contain each thirty-two slaughter-rooms; that of Grenelle, forty-eight; and those of Menilmontant and Montmartre, each sixty-four; in all, two hundred and forty. This number is much below that of the master butchers; but several of them employ others; and there are some slaughter-rooms which are common to two butchers, where their trade is not large. The cattle-sheds or stables have the same external dimension as the corps de slaughtering-rooms. Besides these arrangements, in each of the Abattoirs are melting-houses, for the preparation of tallow. Reservoirs and pipes furnish water in abundance to all parts of the establishment, enclosed courts for the refuse, stables and sheds for the service of the butchers, public privies, open pens for the oxen, and apartments for the officers of the establishment. Tripe houses have since been added, which it was the original intention to exclude. We have only to regret that the council was deprived of the information which the butchers themselves might have given, if the spirit which animated them had allowed them to have a unanimous opinion upon the advantages of which each part of the establishment was susceptible. *The commission experienced, and I experienced myself, how difficult it is to combat the spirit of routine, and the interests of individuals.* The Abattoirs of Paris will remain, however, for a long time, the finest edifices of the kind in Europe, or in the whole world. They have been formed from no previously approved model, but will themselves serve as such,—adopting, at the same time, such alterations as experience may direct. The architects who were charged with the execution of these Abattoirs, were Petit-Radel, Leloir, Gisors, Heppé, and Poidevin. I shall now enter into some details concerning them.

"Slaughter-rooms.—The Abattoirs of Paris

contain two or four corps of slaughter-rooms, each composed of two buildings separated by a court. The slaughter-rooms, formed by partition walls of freestone, have each 5 metres (16 ft. 3 in.) in width, and 10 metres (32 ft. 6 in.) in length, from centre to centre of pilaster; and each of them has two entrances, one from the court, by which the animal is introduced, and one from the exterior, for the removal of the meat. Each slaughter-room is supplied with water, and a sink placed a little below the level of the pavement. A rack-wheel and pulleys is fixed against the wall for lifting the animal, and a framing composed of two pieces placed horizontally, at the height of 2 metres 30 centimetres (6 ft. 10 in.) fixed in the wall at one end, and carried at the other by a cross-piece. From this framing, seven or eight oxen may be suspended by the means of movable rails; and iron brackets fixed against the wall, serve to support the calves and sheep. These slaughter-rooms, as well as the court of communication, are built of stone, the joints are carefully stopped with a mastic of iron filings, that no offensive matter may lodge therein. The ceilings are plastered, for the greater cleanliness. Small openings are made at the bottom of the doors, for the circulation of air; and the roofs have a projection of about three metres (9 ft. 9 in.) beyond the exterior walls, affording the double advantage of guaranteeing the slaughter-rooms from the heat of the sun, and protecting the butchers from the weather while working in the court-yard.

Ox-stalls and Sheep-pens.—The days on which the animals arrive at Paris are seldom the days on which they are killed. It is therefore necessary to have places to receive them. These buildings, of the most simple form and construction, have about 9 metres (29 ft. 3 in.) in width, on the inside. Large stone arches supply the place of girders, and support the joints of the flooring of the upper rooms. A second range of arches supplies the place of principals for the roof, and receives the purlines. The upper floor is partitioned into as many divisions as there are slaughter-rooms, that each butcher may secure his own forage; and each building is supplied with a very large cistern.*

The expenses that would attend the formation of a similar establishment in London, and the inducements to that formation, are thus stated by Mr. Hakewill:

"The average quantity of ground employed for an Abattoir is about six acres. The value of which, if freehold, will be (in ground not offering any particular advantages to builders) about £1,200. This space would give accommodation to fifty slaughter-rooms, a tripery, and melting-house. I estimate the expense of the buildings, and the enclosure of the same by a wall, at about £20,000, making a total of £21,200. To give an adequate return for such an expenditure, I calculate—

Fifty Slaughter-rooms, at 25s. per annum	1250
Tripery	100
Melting-house	100
	1450

"At this low rate of rent giving an adequate interest to the public for the expense of the outlay.

"A few words may now be addressed to the butchers themselves, upon a plan which would produce so material an alteration in their habits, and which may, at first sight, seem to affect their interest. But if it should appear that the plan affects their interests only by procuring for them a diminution of their expense, (besides the additional comfort of removing

from their own habitations the very disagreeable part of their business), I am certain that their prejudices would speedily give way, as they have at Paris, where the butchers universally acknowledge, that were they now allowed a choice between the old system (that is our present one) and the Abattoirs, they would prefer the latter. The butcher who slaughters even sheep at his own habitation, can expect to let no part of his house but to a very inferior description of lodgers, making a diminution of his income from that source, more than equivalent to the expense of a slaughter-room (should he even rent one to himself); and his business being considered a nuisance, he is consequently obliged to pay a high premium to obtain a situation in frequented and well-inhabited parts of the town. This expense would no longer weigh upon his trade. The butchers' shops in Paris are objects of admiration for their extreme cleanliness. The high polish of their brass scales and weights, and the whiteness of the linen which they universally hang behind their meat, leave the London butchers' shops far behind them. The trade, therefore, is with them no nuisance. Again; where the butcher has a greater trade, and slaughters oxen as well as smaller animals, he is obliged, for the former service, to rent stabling, and convert it for his purpose. This he cannot obtain for less than thirty or forty pounds per annum; or if he should have taken a house, for the advantage of a mews and stabling behind it, his rent is proportionally increased, and he is encumbered with a larger house than he can occupy, or for which he can procure respectable tenants. The removal of Smithfield market by the competent authorities, I conceive to be the least troublesome part of the arrangement. The city might have the control over, and might, and indeed ought, to continue to receive the same dues at the new markets as they do at present; and the value of the area of Smithfield would surely more than purchase the space required for the four new markets on the spots pointed out. In summing up, therefore, the advantages of the plans I have now the honour of laying before the public, I may, I imagine, safely declare that they may be carried into execution without sacrifice of private interest; without oppression to any class of people; without violation of property; without destruction of any vested rights; and that the comparatively small outlay of little more than two hundred thousand pounds (returning an ample interest,) would create a monument to do honour to the age, and add another to the splendid improvements of the reign of George the Fourth."

Three plans and sections of the Abattoir of Roule close the work.

Most cordially do we hope that the Society which has lately been formed for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain the correction of the great existing abuses connected with this highly important subject, may be successful in its efforts; and that it may be able to persuade parliament of the necessity of that legislative interference, without which all private attempts at remedy must be comparatively unavailing. We need not comment on one of the most dangerous and offensive evils belonging to the present system; namely, the driving of furious animals through the crowded streets of the metropolis. The inconveniences and fatal accidents which weekly mark this barbarous usage, ought long since to have led to its being abated, as an intolerable nuisance.*

* The French is the only metropolis in the world which has at its gates a lake, thirty feet deep, and four acres in

La Divina Comedia di Dante Alighieri; con Cimento Analitico di Gabriele Rossetti. In Sei Volumi: Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 556. Londra, J. Murray.

WHEN the first volume of this interesting work appeared, two years ago, it was noticed in the *Literary Gazette* (No. 466, Jan. 7, 1826,) by one of the most accomplished Italian scholars of the age, with praises and indications of its merits and importance, to which we beg leave to refer. The further Signor Rossetti proceeds, the more conclusive does the conviction become, that he has at last discovered the true key to the hidden sense of the *Inferno*, after the meaning of that extraordinary poem had lain five hundred years in darkness and mystery.

Following some useful preliminary matter and curious diagrams, the second volume of Signor Rossetti's Exposition, recently published, takes up the poem of Dante where it was broken off in Vol. I., namely, at Canto XII., with which he pursues the same course as in his former inquiry, to the end of Canto XXXIV. The Notes and Reflections are equally ingenious and convincing; and no one can rise from the perusal of these pages without feeling that, if Dante himself could be recalled to life, he must sanction the opinions of his able Critic. We would say that Rossetti has perhaps, occasionally, found out beauties never intended by the writer; for it is far easier to supply a meaning than to create a thought or imagination: still, however, this will in no degree detract from the value of his work, which we consider to be one of the most important in the whole circle of the Italian tongue. We look with much expectation to the prosecution of this inquiry through the other productions of Dante; and, in the interim, need hardly recommend these two volumes to every admirer of polite literature.

The Imperial School Grammar of the English Language. By George Granville. Part I. 12mo. pp. 105. Devonport, R. Williams; London, G. B. Whittaker.

A Key to the above.

SMALL as this work is, it appears to us to be, as far as it has hitherto gone, of a very practically useful character. The definitions of the parts of speech are simple and intelligible. We are much pleased with the illustration of that great difficulty in grammar, the proper application of the subjunctive mood. The parsing formula, also, seem exceedingly well calculated to facilitate the student's progress. There are a few oversights, which struck us in glancing

extant, annually fed by about 1,800,000 square feet of stercoraceous matter. It is the only metropolis in the world which has at its gates a pestilential charnel-house, which receives every year, upon the average, the carcasses of 12,700 horses; forming a mass of animal matter 11,280,000 pounds in weight. Infectious and hideous as these clagues and coeries are, they are the source of several useful fabrics, on which various branches of industry and commerce depend. A large portion of the vegetables and fruits consumed in Paris owe its growth and luxuriance to the animal dung furnished from Montfaucon. The viorie of that place annually supplies the tanneries of the capital with above 10,000 horses' skins; it annually yields a million of pounds of bones, which are either ground for the purpose of manuring the earth, or carbonised for the use of sugar-refiners. Hence, also, proceed the elementary matter of Prussian blue, the sal ammoniac of smelling-bottles, the strong glue which binds together the parts of piano-fortes and violins, the fans of the ladies, and sometimes even their elegant combs. It is well known that more than one kind of the delicate fish which delights the palates of the Parisian epicures, is previously fattened on the worms generated by the putrefactions in the viorie of Montfaucon! A work has lately been published in Paris, the object of which is, to point out the means of getting rid of all the inconveniences, and at the same time retaining all the advantages, of these enormous and disgusting receptacles of impurity.

over the book; but which, we dare say, Mr. Granville will correct in a second edition. For instance, in pages 26 and 27, he spells "befall, forestall, foretell," "befal, forestal, foretel;" comprehending them in a catalogue of the verbs which double their final consonant in the past tense and participles; and that, (which is rather curious,) after having justly, though courteously, remarked, in page 22, on Dr. Johnson's inconsistency with respect to the orthography of this identical set of words. In the fourteenth of the first class of parsing lessons, the adjective is improperly used for the adverb:—"Virtue shines brightest in her native lovely form;" instead of "Virtue shines most brightly," &c. In page 37, "The word *that* may be used either in relation to persons or things," is careless composition on the part of a grammarian, who, we have no doubt, knows as well as we know, that it ought to be, "The word *that* may be used in relation either to persons or to things." But these are trifles, and would be entirely undeserving of notice, except in a treatise in which perfect accuracy is so desirable. Upon the whole, we repeat that we think very favourably of Mr. Granville's little work.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

WE noticed in our last, the commencement of evening parties at this Institution, similar to those which have so materially improved the condition and prospects of the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street. They have begun auspiciously; nearly five hundred persons were present. Tea and other refreshments were provided at an early hour, and the doors of the library thrown open at seven o'clock, for the display (as we mentioned) of a large collection of novel inventions, and specimens of improvements in the arts and manufactures.

At eight o'clock the company adjourned to the Theatre, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. Partington, the subject of which will be best explained by a brief report of his introductory observations.

"The printed notice put forth by the board of management," observed Mr. Partington, "will sufficiently explain their objects in establishing a *conversazione* within these walls; and the announcement of this intention has, I am happy to say, been received by the proprietors with the greatest possible satisfaction,—a fact, indeed, sufficiently attested by the numerous and highly respectable auditory who now surround the lecture-table. The subject which is this evening to engage our attention, has been happily suggested by your Committee of management as peculiarly adapted for our examination, both from its novelty and importance. Many of my auditory have, no doubt, seen a small tube furnished with a disc of paper: they may have seen it, probably, resist every effort to expel the movable disc from the tube against which it is laid. The little apparatus we have been examining, hardly appears of sufficient importance to warrant our devoting an evening to its examination; but those who recollect the origin of the great Newton's investigations relative to the laws of gravitation, will readily admit, that the fall of an apple from the tree that supported it, scarcely appears to afford a more favourable subject for a scientific explanation, than the philosophical toy we have examined. The construction of this little apparatus originated with M. Clerment, who, being engaged in pursuing some experimental researches relative to the escape of high pressure steam from a boiler, found that the escape

of the steam was, to a certain extent, impeded by the adhesion of the safety-valve. On examining the valve, he found that it would move with the most perfect freedom till the steam acquired a high expansive force; and that then, in opposition to all that might have been expected, it was actually held nearly in contact with the plate on which it usually rested. Pursuing his investigations, he found that a similar effect resulted from the escape of air from a small furnace."

Mr. Partington then, by a variety of novel and striking experiments, fully explained the real cause of this singular phenomenon, and concluded his lecture in nearly the following words:—

"A pleasing duty now remains, prior to closing our notice of M. Clerment's apparatus. It is to congratulate the managers and proprietors of this Institution, on the success that has attended the present novel attempt of increasing the usefulness of our establishment, by increasing its means of imparting useful knowledge. The design, as you well know, originated with the Royal Society, nearly two centuries back; but their efforts were of a very different character. At the meetings, which were generally attended by the very *élite* of its members, we find discussions 'on grafting teeth, and making the teeth of one man grow in the mouth of another,' occupying the place of rational investigation; and when we look for 'an account of the present undertakings, studies, and labours of the ingenious in many considerable parts of the world,' we find in place of so useful a report, some ridiculous disquisition 'on the probability of horns taking root in the earth, and vegetating like a tree.' In modern times, however, we are more especially indebted to the Royal Institution for having set us so good an example. Need I add, that we have not been sluggards in the race? and I trust that we shall go on with perseverance in the great and good work, till knowledge shall cover this goodly land, even as the waters of the ocean cover the beds of the great deep."

Amongst the numerous visitors were Colonel Colby, Mr. Pepys, Dr. Birkbeck, and several members of the different learned Societies.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Hall's New General Atlas. Parts III. and IV. In our No. 570 we announced the second Part of this excellent publication; and repeated our praise of the manner in which it followed up the execution of the first Part. Proceeding with regularity, taste, and care, two other Parts of similar merit are now before us. Part III. contains Greece, a difficult country to lay down with the clearness which distinguishes Mr. Hall's style, but which, in spite of its many mountains, is beautiful and distinct:—South Italy, with Sardinia; and the Austrian Empire. Part IV. has the Netherlands, Europe, and Turkey in Europe: the whole engraved in an admirable manner, so as to be just what maps ought to be for easy and pleasant reference.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

OXFORD, Feb. 9.—On Tuesday the Rev. E. Hawkins, M.A. Provost of Oriel College, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

On Thursday the following degrees were conferred:—
Doctor in Divinity.—E. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. J. Peel, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Rev. C. A. Thurlow, Balliol College; H. Browne, Lincoln College.
Bachelors of Arts.—E. Osborne, Oriel College, Grand Compounder; W. Severne, Queen's College; C. J. C. Bulteel, J. Vaughan, Balliol College; T. D. Spiers, Uni-

versity College; W. H. Griffith, T. C. Owen, Jesus College; W. P. Perry, Wadham College; A. L. L. Kaye, W. A. Price, G. Barton, Brasenose College; C. Foster, J. Guard, Oriel College; H. Le Mesurier, New College; T. Lewin, T. Cornishwaite, Trinity College.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 8.—On Wednesday last, George Biddell Airy, Esq. M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, and Lucasian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, in the room of the late Robert Woodhouse, Esq. M.A. F.R.S.

At a congregation on the same day, the following degrees were conferred:—
Bachelor in Divinity.—J. T. Matthews, St. John's College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. R. Thompson, Trinity College; Rev. F. J. Spitta, St. John's College.

Honorary Masters of Arts.—H. Fitzroy, Esq. Trinity College; Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, St. John's College.

Bachelor of Civil Law.—J. H. Bayford, Trinity Hall.
Bachelors of Arts.—J. Raine, H. Wood, Trinity College; J. Mossey, St. John's College.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATIONS.—We regret to find, by a letter we have just received from one of the most zealous of the promoters of this great design, that a severe attack of gout has unfortunately deprived the Committee, for the time, of the presence and aid of Sir Gore Ouseley. This "untoward" circumstance has rendered it expedient to postpone the General Meeting of the subscribers which was appointed for the twenty-first. We trust, however, that the delay will be very temporary; and that we shall shortly have to announce the operations of this high literary undertaking as being in full and rapid progress.

State of the Public Libraries in Paris.

Bibliothèque du Roi, printed vols.	800,000
MSS.	100,000
Medals, &c.	120,000
Prints	1,200,000
de Monsieur, books	170,000
MSS.	6,000
de St. Genèviève, printed vols.	110,000
MSS.	2,000
du Magasin, printed vols.	93,000
MSS.	42,000
de la Ville, printed vols.	42,000
Permission is requisite to visit the following:—	
Bibliothèque de l'Institut, vols.	70,000
Cabinet du Roi	50,000
Cour de Cassation	30,000
Ecole de Médecine	30,000
Chambre des Députés	30,000
Collège Louis le Grand	36,000
Invalides	25,000
Ecole Polytechnique	24,000
Tribunal de Premier Instance	30,000
Séminaire de St. Sulpice	17,000
Affaires Étrangères	15,000
la Marine	12,000
Archives du Royaume	10,000
Chambre des Pairs	10,000
Ministère de l'Intérieur ..	10,000
au Dépôt de Cartes de la Guerre	10,000
Préfecture de Police	5,000
Ministère de la Justice	5,000
Dépôt Central de l'Artillerie	6,000
Ecole Royale des Mines	6,000
Ecole Royale de Musique et Déclamation	5,000
Ecole Royale des Ponts et Chaussées	4,000
Ministère de la Guerre	4,000
Musée Royal	3,000
Imprimerie Royale	3,000
Observatoire	2,000
Ministère de la Marine	1,500
Hôpital des Quinze-Vingts (blind Hospital) ! ..	1,300
Mission Étrangère	1,300
Cabinet du Roi, aux Thuilleries	unknown
Ordre des Avocats	idem

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH GALLERY.

No. 102. *The Execution of the Doge Marino Faliero.* E. Delacroix.—Our memory does not immediately furnish us with the name or the former works of this artist; but after seeing this admirable specimen of his talents, we cannot easily forget him. It is in a noble and

elevated style of art; and is no less Venetian in its composition and execution than it is in its story.

No. 142. *Portrait*. Mrs. W. Carpenter.—It has for some years been our pleasant and invariable task to bestow high encomiums on the performances of this lady; and the example now under our notice well sustains the admiration we have always expressed. The subject which Mrs. Carpenter has chosen has called forth the most brilliant and powerful efforts of her pencil, both in colouring and in effect: but as "we are nothing if not critical," we must be permitted to say that we think the shadows of the flesh are occasionally a little too cold. The attention and success with which Mrs. Carpenter has studied the execution of Sir Joshua, is finely apparent in No. 183, *The Children in the Wood*;—though perhaps the sentiment of the picture is scarcely in accordance with the simplicity of the story on which it is founded.

No. 26. *La Fatiguée*. A. Geddes.—This is one of the proofs of the success of the British School of Art when brought into competition with the first-rate performances of the Flemish painters. The visitors of the British Gallery cannot fail to remember the *Interior*, by De Hooze, which hung nearly in the same place during the exhibition of his Majesty's collection. Without servile copying or imitation, Mr. Geddes has in this picture produced a similar effect. The subject is altogether original, and originally treated; and the tones of colour on the various accessories are in deceptive keeping, with the brightest light.

No. 200. *The Pope's Villa at Albano, Italy*. John Laporte.—Our earliest recollections (no short period) are of this artist and his works; and the freshness and vigour of his pencil in this fine performance perfectly astonish us. It strongly resembles Wilson, (we mean the great Richard,) but is free from the ruggedness of handling which appeared in some of that eminent artist's later productions. The scene is one of such beautiful tranquillity, that it can hardly fail to communicate its soothing character to the mind of the contemplative spectator.

No. 195. *Deer fallen from a Precipice*. Edwin Landseer, A.R.A.—Whatever may be the subject treated by this able artist, he always renders it highly interesting, not only by his firm and masterly style of execution, but also by the sentiment which he invariably infuses into it. Who can look upon this beautiful and noble animal, parted for ever from its native heath, and about to become the prey of the fierce and expectant raven or kite, without commiserating its disastrous fate?

No. 123. *Landscape; Moonlight*. T. C. Hoffand.—Of all the varied effects of light upon landscape, that of the moon in her brightness is perhaps the best calculated to elevate and tranquillise the mind. Her mild lustre is shed impartially on the palace and on the cottage, and may be said to level all distinctions. Touched with her silver pencil, the humblest shrub may furnish as sweet a tone, and as picturesque a form, to the artist, as the stateliest tree of the forest. In this composition, as well as in No. 440 (a similar subject), Mr. Hoffand has displayed, if possible, more than his usual skill. The reflected light on the water is dazlingly deceptive.

No. 290. *Beech Trees in Penshurst Park; painted from Nature*. F. R. Lee.—We have on a former occasion had to mention the landscapes of this artist as of a character truly admirable for style and execution. The fidelity of his tones is quite delightful. Mr. Lee is

not one of those who carry pre-conceived and exclusive opinions and systems into what they are pleased to call their "studies from nature." He exhibits the truth, "and nothing but the truth."

No. 443. *A Committee of Taste*. T. Webster.—We hardly know which most to admire, the sly whimsicality of the title, or the skill of the artist in the representation of the juvenile drama. The expression of the girl looking up for her share of the stolen sweets, is inimitable. Nor is the companion to this pleasing picture (No. 446, *the Cottage Diorama*) less distinguished for its interest and excellence. It strikes us, however, that the window through which the light is cast upon the little group has too much the appearance of a framed picture.

No. 197. *The refreshing Pinch*. T. Clater.—This performance, and No. 199, *Country Comforts*, by the same artist, are purely English, both in costume and in character; but in chiaroscuro, and fidelity of imitation, they may vie with many admired pictures of the Flemish school. No. 291, *Reluctance*, and No. 293, *Intrusion*, also by Mr. Clater, are in a similar style of execution, and shew the way in which country courtship may be brought to a happy issue, when the "reluctance" of a father does not operate on other and more interested parties. The same artist has two other subjects of cabinet size and high finish; but they are hung too low for convenient inspection. These are, No. 275, *The Cobbler*; and No. 276, *The Oyster-Girl*.

No. 326. *Pears*. A. J. Oliver, A.R.A.—This, and several other productions by Mr. Oliver of a similar nature, appear to be in point of fidelity of character every way entitled to the attention of all who regard truth in the representation of natural objects; but, unfortunately, they are placed almost entirely out of sight.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Designs for Villas, on a Moderate Scale of Expense; adapted to the Vicinity of the Metropolis, or Large Towns. No. I. By J. G. Jackson. London, 1828. J. Carpenter.

FROM a first Number of these plans, perspectives, and elevations (to be completed in six Numbers), we are not enabled to offer any decisive opinion. We are not much struck with the Villa here designed; of which, prettiness may be called the characteristic.

The British Preserve. By S. Howitt. No. I. T. Griffiths.

THIS is the first Number of a work, in quarto, to be completed in nine monthly Numbers, from a series of thirty-six drawings, including forty-seven different quadrupeds and birds, usually hunted and shot in Great Britain; the whole designed from nature, and engraved in aquafortis, by S. Howitt. Mr. Howitt's talents in this department of the arts are well known; and judging from the present specimen, which comprehends "Fallow-deer, Heron, Partridge, and Woodcock," the work promises to be very interesting, not only to the sportsman, but to the lover of natural history generally. The birds and animals are drawn and etched with great truth and precision; and the back-grounds exhibit their various haunts with much of picturesque effect.

Devils at Play.—Published by R. Newton.—As works of art, are poor Devils!

James Northcote, Esq., in his Eighty-Second Year. Engraved by T. Wright, after a Drawing by A. Wivell.

A VERY characteristic resemblance of this veteran in art, whose Fables, just published, have given a fresh interest to his venerable name. It is a stippled engraving; and has all the softness and delicacy of a Caroline Watson.

The Spoilt Child. Engraved by G. H. Phillips, from a Picture by M. W. Sharp. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

If every family in which the subject of this entertaining print is to be found, were to purchase a copy of it, the sale would be very extensive.—Without meaning, in the slightest degree, to undervalue Mr. Phillips's talents, we must observe that we do not think mezzotinto a suitable style of engraving for this class of works.

Action in the Bay of Navarino. Painted and Engraved by W. Daniell, R.A. Ackermann.

THE original of this print, which at the present moment must be peculiarly attractive, is now exhibiting in the Gallery of the British Institution. It is, we presume, a sketch for a larger and more studied picture.

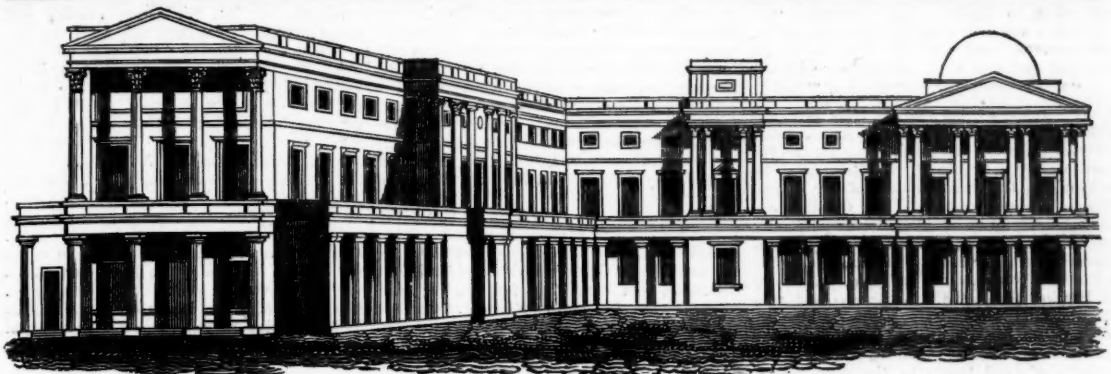
The Dancing Bear. Engraved by Henry Meyer, from a Picture by W. F. Witherington. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

WE well recollect admiring in the Exhibition at Somerset House the very pleasing proof of Mr. Witherington's powers as an artist, from which this print has been taken. The execution of the plate is of a mixed character; the flesh and sky being stippled, and the other parts being engraved in line. This is a combination which, however skillfully managed, is seldom, or never, perfectly satisfactory.

IMPROVEMENTS OF LONDON.

In our last we promised to give some further information upon a subject of very general interest, namely, the Improvements of the Metropolis. Of these improvements, one of the most, if not the most prominent, is unquestionably the New Palace erecting for the reception of His Majesty. Against this, in its present form, there appears to have been a common feeling of dislike throughout; at least we have heard no other expression, either in the various circles of society, or in those periodical publications which occasionally deliver opinions upon such matters. That these sentiments, according, no doubt, with the good taste of the King, have reached the royal ear, we have reason to conclude, from the command which has just been given to demolish the most obnoxious parts of the newly raised building. Indeed it was from a conviction that they never could be allowed to stand and disfigure the capital, that we were induced to abstain, till now, from fulfilling a promise made to our readers to give them an engraving of the principal front.

Having now, however, obtained from very high authority sufficient information to enable us to display the Palace as it is to be, we hasten, with pleasure, to acquit ourselves of that promise. From this Plan it will be observed, that the awkward and unsightly wings are to be deprived of their present absurd terminations, and to be raised to an equal elevation with the rest of the Palace. The same orders of architecture are to be continued



round the three sides of the quadrangle* (the fourth being formed by the Triumphal Arch); and thus, it appears, that instead of the low corridors running from the main building to the two wings, there will be the two sides of the quadrangle, as already noticed, of uniform height with the centre. How the rooms so created are to be appropriated, is yet to be determined: there is undoubtedly sufficient cause for their number being increased beyond the original plan; for in reality, the Palace, with all its bulk, (so scant were the accommodations,) could only be reckoned a bachelor's house.

We wish, with all these additions and improvements of "the King's Palace," we could entertain a hope that (even in spite of its bad situation) it could be rendered worthy of the acknowledged taste of the Monarch, and the liberality of a great people. But looking at what is to be allowed to stand, and the design of what is to be added,—the innumerable apertures, the trifling masses, the mixture of Grecian and Roman Architecture, and other incongruities;—we must confess that we can expect nothing as the result but a very commonplace building.

The snow has prevented us from extending our observations upon the Parks; but we shall return to them at a fitting opportunity: and in the meantime refer to our print for a complete idea of the alterations about to be made in the Palace.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE CHANGE.

THY features do not wear the light
They wore in happier days;
Though still there may be much to love,
There's little left to praise.

The rose has faded from thy cheek—
There's scarce a blush left now;
And there's a dark and weary sign
Upon thine altered brow.

Thy raven hair is dashed with gray,
Thine eyes are dim with tears;
And care, before thy youth is past,
Has done the work of years.

Beautiful wreck! for still thy face,
Though changed, is very fair—
Like beauty's moonlight, left to shew
Her morning sun was there.—

* We need hardly notice that we have only thought it necessary to engrave one of the wing-sides: the other is exactly similar.

Come, here are friends and festival,
Recall thine early smile—
And wear yon wreath, whose glad red rose
Will lend its bloom awhile.

Come, take thy lute, and sing again
The song you used to sing—
The bird-like song:—See, though unused,
The lute has every string.

What! doth thy hand forget the lute—
Thy brow reject the wreath?
Alas! whate'er the change above,
There's more of change beneath!

The smile may come, the smile may go,
The blush shine and depart;
But farewell when their sense is quenched
Within the breaking heart.

And such is thine: 'tis vain to seek
The shades of past delight:
Fling down the wreath, and break the lute—
They mock our souls to-night.

L. E. L.

THE LEGACY OF THE LUTE.

COME, take the lute—the lute I loved,
'Tis all I have to offer thee;
And may it be less fatal gift
Than it has ever been to me.

My sigh yet lingers on the strings,
The strings I have not heart to break:
Wilt thou not, dearest! keep the lute
For my—for the departed's sake?

But pray thee do not wake that lute;
Leave it upon the cypress tree:
I would have crushed its charmed chords,
But they so oft were strung to thee.

The minstrel-lute! oh, touch it not,
Or weary destiny is thine;
Thy life a twilight's haunted dream—
Thou, victim at an idol's shrine.

Thy breath but lives on others' lips—
Thy hope, a thing beyond the grave—
Thy heart, bare to the vulture's beak—
Thyself, a bound and bartered slave.

And yet a dangerous charm o'er all,
A bright but ignis-fatuus flame,
Luring thee with a show of power,
Dazzling thee with a blaze of fame.

It is to waste on careless hearts
The throbbing music of thine own;
To speak love's burning words, yet be
Alone—ay, utterly alone.

I sought to fling my laurel wreath
Away upon the autumn wind:
In vain,—'twas like those poison'd crowns
Thou mayest not from the brow unbind.

Predestined from my birth to feed
On dreams, yet watch those dreams depart;
To bear through life—to feel in death—
A burning and a broken heart.

Then hang it on the cypress bough,
The minstrel-lute I leave to thee;
And be it only for the wind
To wake its mournful dirge for me.

I pray thee, dearest one! forget
All that can link my thought with fame;
I'd have thee but recall those songs
Whose only music was thy name.

L. E. L.

BIOGRAPHY.

LADY CAROLINE LAMB.

LADY CAROLINE LAMB, the only daughter of the Earl of Beborough, was born Nov. 13, 1785. Her character very early developed itself—wild and impatient of restraint, rapid in impulses, generous, and kind of heart,—these were the first traits of her nature, and they continued to the last. In 1805, her marriage with the Hon. William Lamb, then the second, now the eldest surviving son of Lord Melbourne, took place. On her subsequent entrance into the world, the singularity as well as the grace of her manners, the rank of her own connexions, and the talent of her husband's, soon made Lady Caroline Lamb one of the most celebrated *dames du château* of the day. That day was remarkable for the literary *début* of Lord Byron. Much has been written and much said respecting the intimacy that subsisted between Lady Caroline and that remarkable person; but it is not amidst gossip that we are to look for truth. "The world," says an acute writer of the present day, "is very lenient to the mistresses of poets;" and perhaps not without justice; for their attachments have something of excuse not only in their object but in their origin, and arise from imagination, not depravity. It was nearly three years before the intimacy between Lord Byron and Lady Caroline was utterly broken off. The latter never entirely recovered it. Those who knew her well, will painfully remember the bitterness of reproach and the despondency of reflection to which, after that period, she was, notwithstanding her constitutional spirits, perpetually subjected. Glenarvon was written immediately after this rupture: though the most faulty, it is the most eloquent of all her works. Subsequently appeared Graham Hamilton, a book of a very different nature. Its design was suggested to her by Ugo Foscolo. "Write a book," said he, "which will offend nobody: women can-

not afford to shock." It is composed with more care and more simplicity than Glenarvon, and contains some beautiful verses,—the best the authoress ever wrote,—beginning with—

"If thou couldst know what 'tis to weep," &c.

Lady Caroline's third and favourite novel was *Ada Reis*. Full of a latent and personal satire very imperfectly understood, it has seemed the most obscure, and proved, notwithstanding its originality, the least popular of her works. Besides these three tales, Lady Caroline was the authoress of many others never published, and of various trifling pieces of poetry of unequal merit. For many years Lady Caroline led a life of comparative seclusion, principally at Brocket Hall. This was interrupted by a singular and somewhat romantic occurrence. Riding with Mr. Lamb, she met, just by the park gates, the hearse which was conveying the remains of Lord Byron to Newstead Abbey. She was taken home insensible: an illness of length and severity succeeded. Some of her medical attendants imputed her fits, certainly of great incoherence and long continuance, to partial insanity. At this supposition she was invariably and bitterly indignant. Whatever be the cause, it is certain from that time that her conduct and habits materially changed; and, about three years since, a separation took place between her and Mr. Lamb, who continued, however, frequently to visit, and, to the day of her death, to correspond with her. It is, perhaps, just to both parties to add, that Lady Caroline constantly spoke of her husband in the highest and most affectionate terms of admiration and respect.

The next event in her life was its last. Some months since, the disease to which she fell a victim manifested itself. She removed to town for medical assistance. Aware of her danger, she shewed neither impatience nor dismay; and the philosophy, which, though none knew better in theory, had proved so ineffectual in life, seemed at last to effect its triumph in death. There are many yet living who drew from the opening years of this gifted and warm-hearted Being hopes which her maturity was not fated to realise. To them it will be some consolation to reflect, that her end at least was what the best of us might envy, and the harshest of us approve.

In person, Lady Caroline Lamb was small, slight, and, in earlier life, perfectly formed; but her countenance had no other beauty than expression—that charm it possessed to a singular degree: her eyes were dark, but her hair and complexion fair: her manners, though somewhat eccentric, and apparently, not really, affected, had a fascination which it is difficult for any who never encountered their effect to conceive. Perhaps, however, they were more attractive to those beneath her than to her equals; for as their chief merit was their kindness and endearment, so their chief deficiency was a want of that quiet and composed dignity which is the most orthodox requisite in the manners of what we term, *par emphasis*, *society*. Her character it is difficult to analyse, because, owing to the extreme susceptibility of her imagination, and the unhesitating and rapid manner in which she followed its impulses, her conduct was one perpetual kaleidoscope of changes. Like her namesake in the admirable story of Cousin William, she had no principles to guide her passions; her intents "halted in a wide sea of wax"—the one had

no rudder, the other no port. To the poor she was invariably charitable—she was more: in spite of her ordinary thoughtlessness of self, for them she had consideration as well as generosity, and delicacy no less than relief. For her friends she had a ready and active love; for her enemies no hatred: never perhaps was there a human being who had less malevolence; as all her errors hurt only herself, so against herself only were levelled her accusation and reproach.

Her literary works can convey no idea of the particular order of her conversational talents, though they can of their general extent; for her writings are all more or less wild and enthusiastic, and breathing of melancholy and romance: but her ordinary conversation was playful and animated, pregnant with humour and vivacity, and remarkable for the common sense of the opinions it expressed. Lady Caroline was indeed one of those persons who can be much wiser for others than for themselves; and she who disdained all worldly advice was the most judicious of worldly advisers. The friend of Byron, Wellington, and De Stael—intimately known at the various periods of her life to the most illustrious names of France, Italy, and England—her anecdotes could not fail to be as interesting as the inferences she drew from them were sagacious and acute. For the rest, it is a favourite antithesis in the cant morality of the day to oppose the value of a good heart to that of a calculating head. Never was there a being with a better heart than the one whose character we have just sketched: from what single misfortune or what single error did it ever preserve its possessor? The world does not want good hearts, but regulated minds—not uncertain impulses, but virtuous principles. Rightly cultivate the head, and the heart will take care of itself; for knowledge is the parent of good, not good of knowledge. We are told in Scripture that it was the *wise men* of the East who followed the star which led them to their God. X. X.

DRAMA.

THERE has been no particular novelty at the Theatres Royal since our last: the *Critic* and Peake's new farce are drawing money at Drury Lane; and the new comedy of the *Merchant's Wedding* is rapidly establishing itself in public favour at Covent Garden. At this latter theatre, a young lady made her first appearance in London on Monday evening, in the character of *Belvidera*; and when we have said that, we have said all there is to say upon the subject, except that we cannot for the life of us understand the object of these thousand-and-one appearances of young ladies, who never can be expected by the managements to make a second. The pantomimes are, alas, for us young folks! vanishing at both houses; and Kean is again "in arms, and eager for the fray." At the Adelphi a burletta has been produced, founded on the language and incidents of Lord Byron's *Don Juan*, with equivocal success. An entertainment on the same subject is in preparation at Drury Lane. Several of the Minors have produced new pieces—and we hope with the success they deserve.

We have heard that Madame Ronzi di Begnis is engaged at Covent Garden; and a treaty either almost or entirely concluded with Miss Stephens.

FRENCH PLAY.

La Somnambule Villageoise, a vaudeville, in three acts, founded on the celebrated ballet of that name at the Académie de Musique, was

produced here last Wednesday evening with great success. It was admirably acted throughout, and the concerted music most creditably executed. Perlet's performance of *Le Roux*, particularly his sentimental air in the second act, was exceedingly diverting. Mdlle. Lemery gave the difficult part of *Thérèse* with infinite grace, truth, and pathos. The characters of *Edmon*, *Madame Gervais*, *Mère Michaud*, and the *Colonel*, were exceedingly well sustained by Alfred, Mdlle. Boquet, and the Daudels. M. Daudel particularly, by his spirited acting and singing of the couplet—"Je suis soldat! J'en jure sur l'honneur," drew down warm and merited applause. We have no doubt it will be a favourite with the English public. A translation by Mr. Moncrief, in which Miss Kelly is to play *La Somnambule*, is in rehearsal at Covent Garden.

VARIETIES.

New Zealand.—It seems that the efforts of the English missionaries in New Zealand have proved wholly unsuccessful. The natives, always at war, and of a naturally ferocious disposition, are deaf to their persuasions, and continue the horrible practice of cannibalism.

Henry Neele, Esq.—It is with very painful emotions that we record the death of this individual, who fell by his own hand. He was a man of considerable talents, and wrote some sweet poetry.

French Academy.—At a recent sitting of the Académie des Sciences, the election took place of a corresponding member in the chemical department of the Academy. There were seven candidates; among whom were Mr. Thomson, of Glasgow, and Mr. William Brande, of London. M. Arfwedson, of Stockholm, had the majority of votes.

Education.—A singular and very instructive result may be drawn from a comparison between the Northern and the Southern departments of France, with reference, in the first place, to the state of education, and in the second place, to the success of every description of industry. In 1820, 740,846 children were sent to school in the 32 departments of the North of France, and only 375,931 from the 54 departments of the South. What occurred in 1827? That at the exhibition, at the Louvre, of the productions of French industry, the Northern departments obtained 39 gold medals, the Southern only 10; the Northern departments 127 silver medals, the Southern only 25; the Northern departments 186 bronze medals, the Southern only 34!

Aurora Borealis.—At a late sitting of the Académie des Sciences, at Paris, M. Arago made several communications and statements tending to confirm his opinions (which have been controverted by Dr. Brewster and others) with respect to the effect on the magnetic needle produced by the Aurora Borealis, even when it is not visible on the spot, from not having passed the horizon.

Paraguay.—Bonpland, the celebrated French botanist, still remains a prisoner in Paraguay. Feeling the impossibility of his return to Europe during the life-time of Dr. Francia, he determined to make the best of it, and it appears, has realised a considerable fortune by agriculture.

Lightning.—Some extraordinary effects of lightning occurred lately in the ship *New York*, on her passage from New York to London. A conductor attached to the mainmast was melted, and fell in drops into the sea. An excellent chronometer was so deranged that it

* These verses have been erroneously attributed to Mrs. Jordan.

† Dropsy.

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F. T. BILLAM, Secretary.

Committee-Room, Leeds, Jan. 21st, 1838.
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